In the Description of the Drawings: Change "Figure 1 is a front view of an edit icon for a computer display" to --Figure 1 is a front view of an icon for a computer display--;

# IN THE CLAIM:

Change "The Ornamental design for A COMPUTER DISPLAY as shown and described" to --The Ornamental design for an Icon for a Computer Display as shown and described--.

### **Remarks**

The Office Action of August 5, 1996, has been carefully considered. Reconsideration of the present application, as amended below, is respectfully requested.

To summarize the present amendment, the present application has, been amended to (1) delete any reference to the term "PAPER TRAY" and (2) emphasize that the invention is directed to an ornamental icon design for a computer display. Additionally, a copy of amended drawings have been provided for the Examiner's approval. Finally, remarks addressing rejections related to both matter added by amendment and statutory subject matter of the present invention are provided.

Use of the term "PAPER TRAY" was impliedly objected to on the basis that the invention is directed toward an icon for use with a computer display, and use of the icon in conjunction with a paper tray has no bearing on patentability of the icon. Applicants have amended the present application to delete all references to the paper tray. Moreover, the Title of the Invention, Description of the Drawings and Claim have been amended to place them in a form more suitable for allowance.

The drawings were objected to on the basis that Figures 3-6, 8 and 9 must be canceled in view of Applicants' election in an Amendment of October 15, 1996. Moreover, a renumbering of Figures 1, 2 and 7 as Figures 1-3,

respectively, is required. A copy of a proposed set of drawings, with revisions shown in red, is provided herewith for the Examiner's approval. A set of formal drawings will be provided in response to an indication that allowable subject matter has been found in the present application.

The Office Action of August 5, 1997 is arranged in 11 subsections. Those subsections of the Office Action which require addressing will be discussed below in a suitable order:

## Re subsection 5 of the Office Action

The proposed amended illustration submitted with Applicants' amendment of May 21, 1993, was entered; however the illustration has been objected to under 35 U.S.C. § 132 as adding new matter and the claim has been rejected under the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112 as being unsupported by the specification.

Applicants' amended illustration merely added in phantom, thus unclaimed, a computer display background in which the claimed design is embodied. As shown by the following remarks, such computer display is supported by the original title, specification and claim (as well as the law), and that any objection/rejection of the proposed amended illustration is unwarranted.

The meaning of the term "computer display" is well understood by both those skilled in the art as well as laypersons. Referring to Appendix I, the respective dictionary definitions of "computer" and "display" are consistent with the view that a computer display is an article for displaying information, such as computer generated icons.

Additionally, in view of the patent literature available at the time of the filing of the present application, one of skill in the art of computer generated icon design would understand readily the manner in which the present edge trim icon is embodied in the article. This is supported by a search, performed by one of Applicants' representatives in the Lexis database on November 3,

1997. To elaborate, the following term was used to perform a search in the "ALL" file of the "PATCOP" library.

(Computer w/2 Display) w/5 Icon) and (Filed bef 06/14/91)

As should be recognized, the term facilitates a search for each patent filed prior to June 14, 1991 in which the word "icon" is within five words of the expression "computer display. Twenty five (25) patents were found using this search term (See Appendix II listing the patents found during the search) and a substantial number of such patents include explicit teachings regarding the manner in which a computer generated icon is embodied in a computer display.

Moreover, it is submitted that the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office understood that icons are embodied in computer displays since the present application was classified in a design area (D18) relating to "office machinery" and "printing devices". In performing a search for the present application, various references relating to the use of graphic icons on computer screens were found. By its own actions, relative to the prosecution of the present application, the USPTO has demonstrated a tacit understanding that the Icon of the present application is embodied in the screen of a computer.

The Office Actions received thus far virtually ignore references in the present application to the "computer display" article and thus view amendment of the drawings to be impermissible. This disregard is in contradiction to the rules governing such matters. 37 C.F.R. § 1.118(a) specifies in pertinent part that "[a]II amendments to the specification, including the claims, and the drawings filed after the filing date of the application must conform to at least one of them as it was at the time of the filing of the application." Applicants' amended drawings, in now conforming to the title, description and claim, clearly meets this requirement, which applies to design applications according to 37 C.F.R. § 1.151. Only "[m]atter not found in either,

involving a *departure from* or an *addition to* the original disclosure, cannot be added to the application . . . . " 37 C.F.R. § 1.118(a) (emphasis added). No showing has been made or grounds established to support a determination that the representative computer screen now in the drawing in any way "departs from" or "adds to" the disclosure of that article in the original title, specification and claim of the application. As such, the drawing amendment in the present application is properly distinguished from an application having a symbol, feature or element in (or added to) an original drawing that is not disclosed in the original application.

Applicants' amended drawings add no new matter and are proper according to other pertinent rules governing design patent applications, namely 37 C. F. R. § 1.117. Section 117 sets forth that,

[t]he specification, claims and drawings must be amended and revised when required, to correct inaccuracies of description and definition or unnecessary prolixity, and to secure correspondence between the claims, the specification and the drawing.

The present application discloses the article in the title, specification and claims; as such, the plain meaning of 37 C. F. R. § 1.117 also permits the drawings to be amended in the conforming manner presented by Applicants.

37 C.F.R. § 1.83 provides:

... conventional features disclosed in the application and claims, where their detailed illustration is not essential for a proper understanding of the invention, should be illustrated in the drawing in the form of a graphical drawing symbol or a labeled representation (e.g. a labeled rectangular box).

The representative computer display, added to the drawing in the present application for the purpose of clarifying the environment of the invention, clearly qualifies as a "conventional feature": The Icon design is the invention of the present application, not any particular shape or structure of the known computer display upon which it appears, as per the original specification and claim. As interpreted by the courts, Applicants' disclosure "must be read in the light of the knowledge possessed by those skilled in the art, and that knowledge can be established by affidavits of fact composed by an expert." *In re Lange*, 209 USPQ 288, 294 (CCPA. 1981), *citing In re Katzschmann*, 146 USPQ 66 (CCPA 1965). As discussed above, the computer display shown in the drawing is both a conventional feature and supported by the originally filed application. Thus Rule 83 permits Applicants to amend the drawing in the manner presented.

The Office Action also cites 35 U.S.C. § 132 as a basis for determining that the computer display now shown in the drawing is new matter. While Section 132 merely directs without explanation that "[n]o amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention", the M.P.E.P. provides specific guidance on the implementation of this law.

The M.P.E.P. clearly permits drawing amendments to be made in design patent applications by requiring that "[i]n general terms, if the additional or amended illustration is reasonably supported by the original disclosure under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first and second paragraphs, it will not be refused entry." M.P.E.P. § 1504, pg. 1500-8. Any "difference" (amendment) between the original and new drawings is not grounds for rejection under the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112; rather, the M.P.E.P. instructs that grounds for rejection as new matter exist when "the original disclosure does not include reasonable support for the proposed changes." M.P.E.P. § 1504, pg. 1500-8, Form Paragraph 15.51 (emphasis added). Applicants assert that there is

reasonable support for the representative computer display shown in the amended drawings of the present application since the original title, description and claim each specify that the Icon is for a "computer display".

It is Applicants' understanding, based on a telephone interview between the Examiner and one of Applicants' attorneys on December 13, 1996, that addition of a screen to the drawings, based on a disclosure of a "computer display" in the title, specification and claim, constitutes new matter since, notwithstanding the disclosure of computer display in the title, specification and claim, a proportional relationship between the icon and the display (namely the article) was not disclosed in the originally filed application. It is submitted that any alleged proportional relationship of the Icon to the conventional display is not being claimed and is not dispositive to a consideration of the patentability of the subject computer generated icon. Applicants' coverage of the present icon is not intended to be limited to an icon or screen of any particular proportions. The icon could be large relative to the screen or small relative to the screen.

The screen is shown only in broken lines and no particular proportional relationship between the display and the icon is conveyed. That is, the broken line illustration merely designates the article in which the icon design is embodied. This view is consistent with the MPEP § 1503.02 which provides:

A broken line showing is for illustrative purposes only and forms no part of the claimed invention. . . . The use of broken lines indicates that the environmental structure or the portion of the article depicted in broken lines forms no part of the design, and is not to indicate the relative importance of parts of the design.

To give weight to the broken lines in the manner suggested by the interview would raise broken lines to a level of significance that is not

supported by the controlling law. *In re Zahn*, 204 USPQ 988, 994-996 (CCPA 1980). More particularly, as taught by *Zahn*, the broken lines are only intended to indicate the existence of the article, but not *how* the subject design is embodied in the article:

No sound authority has been cited for any limitation on how a design is to be embodied in an article of manufacture. Here the design is embodied in the shank portion of a drill and a drill is unquestionably an article of manufacture. It is thus applied design as distinguished from abstract design. . . . We note also that § 171 refers, not to the design of an article, but to a design for an article, and is inclusive of ornamental designs of all kinds including surface ornamentation as well as configuration of goods.

Zahn at 995 (emphasis in original) (citing, In re Hruby, 153 USPQ 61 (1967)).

It follows from both the MPEP and Zahn that, in the case of an applied design, the exact dimensions or characteristic features of an article of manufacture shown in broken line drawing are irrelevant. That is, the broken line drawing of the article is intended to convey nothing more than the mere presence of the article. There can be little doubt, in view of the opinions of Zahn and Hruby, that an article, when provided in broken line drawing, is to be treated as environment or background. Accordingly, the design in Zahn is for a drill bit shank, and not any particular drill (i.e. article). If the case were otherwise, an Applicant would be forced to disclose an unlimited number of design/article configurations in order to obtain comprehensive coverage for an applied design, e.g. a separate design application would be required for a range of shank/drill or icon/screen configurations.

As discussed above, the application, as originally filed, provides more than ample § 112 support for the addition of an exemplary, conventional

screen to the drawings. To require the present Applicants to disclose any more than an exemplary screen would be inconsistent with both the MPEP and the corresponding law. In accordance with the MPEP and the corresponding law, there is nothing to support the argument raised in the interview, as understood by Applicants, that amendment of the drawings to include the article requires support in the originally filed application as to the size proportionality between the applied design (the icon) and the article (the computer display or screen).

## Re: Subsections 7-9 of the Office Action

The claim of the present application has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 171 as not being directed toward statutory subject matter. Subsection 9 of the Office Action provides guidance, with respect to obtaining design patent coverage for computer generated icons, by reference to the following conditions stated in USPTO Guidelines at 1185 OG 60:

- 1) the computer screen, monitor, other display panel, or portion thereof is shown in broken or solid lines with the icon displayed on it, and
- 2) the claim is directed to the subject matter as embodied in an article of manufacture.

On the basis of support in the original title, specification and claim, the drawing has been amended to show the Icon as being surrounded by a broken line representative of a computer display or screen. Moreover, on the basis the original title, specification and claim, it should be clear that the Icon is embodied in the computer display, i.e. the Icon is used to provide ornamentation for the computer display. Hence the Icon of the subject application constitutes patentable subject matter in accordance with the requirements of both 35 U.S.C. § 171 and the pertinent USPTO Guidelines.

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In view of the foregoing remarks and amendments, reconsideration of this application and allowance thereof are earnestly solicited.

In the event the Examiner considers personal contact advantageous to the disposition of this case, she is hereby requested to call Applicants' attorney, Gary B. Cohen, at Telephone Number (716) 423-6612, Rochester, New York.

Respectfully submitted,

Gary B. Cohen

Attorney for Applicants Registration No. 33,127

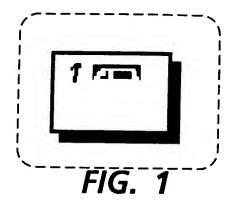
(716) 423-6612

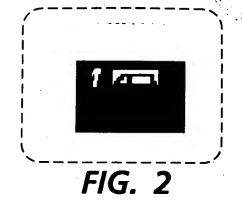
GBC/ez

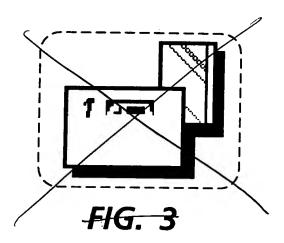
November 4, 1997

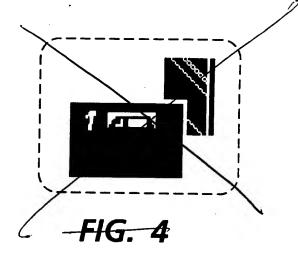
Xerox Corporation Xerox Square 20A Rochester, New York 14644

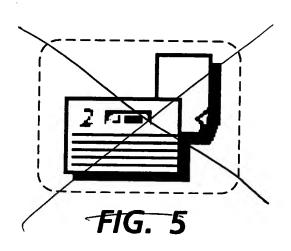
Attachments: Appendixes I and II

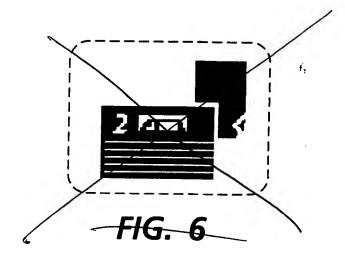












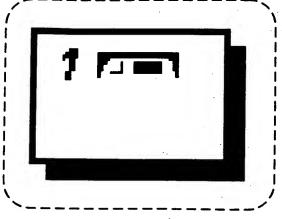


FIG. **又**3

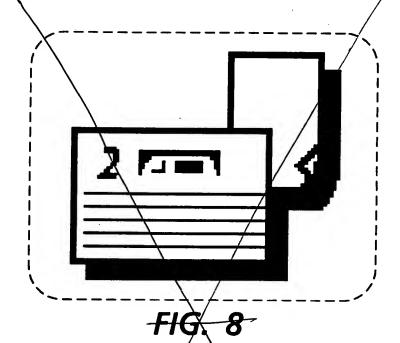


FIG. 9-

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-\adj (ME compouned, pp. d

resulting from union of separate

a: composed of united similar

a: composed of united similar

a: composed or united similar of (a ~ plant ovary) b: having riming two or more leaflets on a combination 3 b of a sentence : having two

a word consisting of conigh school, devil-may-care) mbinations of words, combining locycle, builder) 2: something erts: specif: a distinct substance more ingredients in definite pro-

etymology fr. Malay kampon fenced or walled-in area contain 1923): having two or more man

in insect) made up of many sep-

acture produced in such a way as a bone fragments usu. protrude computed on the sum of an original microscope consisting of an ob

rawtube (as 2 ft. 5 in.) involving differen

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as affairs 2: INTERMEDIARY:
comprehenden, fr. L. comprehe
more at PREHENSILE] (14c) 1
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he truth of everything which me to include by construction of DERSTAND, INCLUDE — CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

(1598): capable of being con-hen-si-bil-l-ty \-,hen(t)-sə-bil-(t)-sə-bəl-nəs\ n — com-pro-le

n [MF & L; MF, fr. L compresus. pp. of comprehenders to act or action of grasping with the reledge gained by comprehending lly 2 a: the act or process dulity of including: COMPREMENT

14) 1: covering completely of s> (~ insurance) 2: having of nowledge) — com-pre-hen-sively

essen, fr. L.L. compressare to DO rere to compress, fr. com-+ po 14c) 1: to press or squeeze to me as if by squeezing ~ vi:

ise, fr. compresser to compress. cloth or pad applied so as : for compressing adj (14c) 1: D

adj (14c) 1: pressed together cissure) 2: flattened as those tened laterally (petioles ~) a dorsoventral direction—adv ressure greater than that all

(1691) : capable of being -bil-at-e\ n a: the act, process, or resistance of an internal-combusing facilities of an internal-combusing facilities of an internal-combusing facilities. nuch compressed fossil plant

itudinal wave (as a sound wa in of the medium — called

1: of or relating to comparessively adv pressively adv une that compresses: as a signature time that compresses: as a signature comprising [ME compresses]. L compresses [ME compresses] as a signature compressed the changes that are prised the changes that are associated in our minds with "developed" rather than "developing" states—Times Lit. Supp.) 2: to be made up of (a committee comprising three faculty members and three public members) 3: COMPOSE.
CONSTITUTE (a misconception as to what ~s a literary generation—

CONSTITUTE (a misconception as to what ~s a literary generation — William Styron) (about 8 percent of our military forces are comprised of women —Jimmy Carter) usage Although it has been in use since the late 18th century, sense 3 is still attacked as wrong. Why it has been singled out is not clear, but until comparatively recent times it was found chiefly in scientific or technical writing rather than belies lettres. Our current evidence shows a slight shift in usage: sense 3 is somewhat more frequent in recent literary use than the earlier senses. You should be aware, however, that if you use sense 3 you may be subject to criticism for doing so, and you may want to choose a safer synonym such as compose or make us.

so, and you may want to choose a safer synonym such as compose or make up.

com-pro-mise \fixm-pro-miz\ n [ME. mutual promise to abide by an arbiter's decision. fr. MF compromis fr. L compromissum, fr. neut. of compromissus. pp. of compromitere to promise — more at PROMISE] (15c) 1 a: settlement of differences by arbitration or by consent reached by mutual concessions b: something blending qualities of two different things 2: a concession to something derogatory or prejudicial (a ~ of principles) compromise vb -mised; missing v (1598) 1 obs: to bind by mutual agreement 2: to adjust or settle by mutual concessions 3: to expose to discredit or mischief ~ w 1: to come to agreement by mutual concession 2: to make a shameful or disreputable concession — compromise r n

pro-mis-er n

Ic — comptrol-lership \\_ship\ n

Ic — comptrol-lership \\_ship\ n

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-shnal. -shan-"I\ adj com-pute \kam-'pyüt\ # (1588): COMPUTATION

compute \ksm-'py\li\n (1588): COMPUTATION compute \ksm-'py\li\n (1588): COMPUTATION compute \ksm-'py\li\n (1588): COMPUTATION compute \ksm-'py\li\n (1588): COMPUTATION compute \ksm-'py\li\n (1588): to determine esp. by mathematical means (\sigma\) computer \sigma\) is to determine or calculate by means of a computer \sigma\) is 10 make calculation: RECKON 2: to use a computer compute computed tomography n (ca. 1977): radiography in which a three-dimensional image of a body structure is constructed by computer from a series of plane cross-sectional images made along an axis—called also computed axial tomography, computerized tomography, computerized tomography, not computerized tomography is a programmable electronic device that can store, retrieve, and process data—compute-rilka\-\li\n (al)

computeress \-\py\li\n \-\rightarrow\rightar

ates a computer

out. control. or produce by means of a computer 2: to equip with computers 3 a: to store in a computer b: to put in a form that a computer can use — com-put-er-iz-able \-,ri-z>-bol\ adj — com-put-er-iz-able \-,ri-

itat \kim-,sat\ service mark — used for communications services

mvoiving an artificial satellite

Constockery \\kam-, stak--re also \kam-\ n [Anthony Comstock + E or [1905]]

1: strict censorship of materials considered obscene 2 censorious opposition to alleged immorality (as in literature)

Constock-lan \kam-\stak-e-on also \kam-\ adj (1921): of or relating to Constockery

com-symp \käm-simp\ n [communist + sympathizer] (ca. 1961): a person sympathetic to communist causes — usu. used disparagingly Comt-ian or Comt-ean \käm(p)-ti-2n. \kö-(n)t-e\\ adj (1846): of or relating to Auguste Comte or his doctrines — Comt-ism \käm(p)-tizm. \kö-(n)t-iz-\ n — Comt-ist \käm(p)-tost. \kö-(n)t-ost\ adj or n |
-con \kän\ v : conned; conning [ME connent know, learn, study, alter. of cunnen to know, infin. of can — more at CAN] (13c) 1: to commit to memory 2: to study or examine closely: PERUSE

of cunnen to know, infin. of can—more at CAN] (13c) 1: to commit to memory 2: to study or examine closely: PERUSE 'con war of CONN 'con adv [ME, short for contra] (15c): on the negative side: in opposition (so much has been written pro and ~) 'con and (1589) 1: an argument or evidence in opposition 2: the negative position or one holding it (an appraisal of the pros and ~s) 'con adj [by shortening] (1889): CONFIDENCE 'con adj [by shortening] (1889): CONFIDENCE 'con not connect; con-ning (1896) 1: swindle 2: PERSUADE CAJOLE 'Con n [short for consumption] slang (1915): a destructive disease of the lungs; esp: TUBERCULOSIS CON-—see COM-

- see COM-

con amo-re \kän-o-'mōr-č, kō-no-'mōr-()ā. -'mōr-\ adv [It] (1739) 1 : with love, devotion, or zest 2 : in a tender manner — used as a direction in music

con-ceal \kon-'se(a)|\ vt [ME concelen. fr. MF conceler, fr. L concelere.

conceal \kan-'sé(a)\\ vr [ME concelen. fr. MF conceler. fr. L conceler. fr. com- + celer to hide — more at HELL] (14c) 1: to prevent disclosure or recognition of 2: to place out of sight 370 see HIDE — conceal-able \hat-'sé-la-bal\\ adj — con-ceal-er \hat-'sé-la-\ n — con-ceal-ing-ly \hat-'sé-lin-lé adv — con-ceal-ment \hat-'sé-la-\ n — con-ceal-ing-ly \hat-'sé-lin-lé adv — con-ceal-er \hat-'sé-la-\ n — con-ceal-ing-ly \con-séd \kan-'séd\\ ob con-ceal-er (so-ced-ing-lf or L; F concéder, fr. L conceder, fr. com- + cedere to yield — more at CEDE] w (1632) 1: to grant as a right or privilege 2 a: to accept as true, valid, or accurate (the right of the state to tax is generally conceded) b: to acknowledge grudgingly or hesitantly ~ w: to make concession: YIELD syn see

grant as a right or privilege 2 as to accept as true, valid, or accurate (the right of the state to tax is generally conceded) b: to acknowledge grudgingly or hesitantly ~ w: to make concession: YIELD syn see GRANT — concededly \(^1\) \$2d-3d-1\) adv — concededly \(^1\) \$2d-3d-1\] adv — concededly \(^1\) \$2d-3d-1\] adv — conceder n leon-ceit \(\text{kan-3kt}\) n [ME. If, conceiving] (14c) 1 a (1): a result of mental activity: THOUGHT (2): individual opinion b: favorable opinion: esp: excessive appreciation of one's own worth or virtue 2: a fancy article 3 a: a fanciful idea b: an elaborate or strained metaphor e: use or presence of such conceits in poetry \(^1\) conceit vi (1557) 1 obs: CONCEIVE UNDERSTAND 2 dial: IMAGINE 3 dial Brit: to take a fancy to conceited \(^1\) \$2t-3d\) adj \(^1\) conceit] (1593) 1: ingeniously contrived \(^1\) FANCIFUL 2: having an excessively high opinion of oneself — conceited-ly adv — conceitedness n \(^1\) conceity \(^1\) kan-sê-va-bal-adj (15c): capable of being conceived: IMAGINBLE — conceitvabli-lty \(^1\) kan-sê-va-bal-adj (15c): capable of being conceived: conceitve \(^1\) kan-sê-va-bal-adj (15c): capable of being conceived: \(^1\) conceitve \(^1\) kan-sê-va-bal-adj (15c): capable of being conceived: \(^1\) conceitve \(^1\) kan-sê-va-bal-adj (15c): capable of being conceived: \(^1\) and \(^1\) conceitve. \(^1\) f. \(^1\) conceitve \(^1\) f. \(^1\) conceitve \(^1\) f. \(^1\) conceitve \(^1\) f. \(^1\) conceitve. \(^1\) f. \(^1\)

brates a Eucharist or Mass

con-cele-brate \kən-'sel->-brāt. kän-\ vb [L concelebratus, pp. of concelebrare to celebrate in great numbers. Ir. com- + celebrare to celebrate] vt (1879): to participate in (a Eucharist) as a joint celebrant
who recites the canon in unison with other celebrants ~ vi: to participate as a celebrant in a concelebrated Eucharist — con-cel-o-bration
(()\kan-sel->-brā-shan, kan-\ n

con-cent \kan-'sent\ n [L concentus fr. concentus, pp. of concinere to
sing together, fr. com- + canere to sing — more at CHANT] archaic
(1585): HARMONY

concenter \kan-'sent\archarksin\ van-'sent\archarksin\ van-'sent\arc

con-center \kan-sent-ar, kan-\ wb [F concentrer, fr. com- + centre center] vt (1630): to draw or direct to a common center: CONCENTRATE vi : to come to a common center

\a\abut \^ kitten, F-table \ar\further \a\ash \a\ace \a\cot, cart \au\ out \ch\ chin \c\ bet \easy \g\ go \i\ hit \lambda\ ice \j\ Job \n\ sing \o\ go \o\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \u\ loot \u\ loot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \i. k. \*. ce. ce. ue. ue. ". see Guide to Pronunciation

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1. • • •

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inxiety or great ve or deter by lies that one

with something vulsion; DAUNT tening in a ven

n from alarm or

dime - more at

dis-mem-ber-ing bers, or parts of \-bər-mənt\ n ere. fr. dis- apan permit or cause or service: )IS ration (~ed the or service ration (~ed the ed all charges) mis-iv(adj he fact or state

onter, fr. des- + alight from an : DISASSEMBLE

of, ir. des-

fr. OF, fr. des-

₩ + obliger to a sodium phos-

ing one or more not having the

the order of 2 : breach of the

121 ~t) 3 : an le b : UNRULY

derly manner

to public order

ast public order

is dis + area rderly structure :å-shən\ π or central guid-

lés- dis- + onie sense of time

vī — dis-ories

ige as one's own

n to degrade by ragier to many tion. lineage. fr. EGRADE

Aadv pp. of disparare PARE] (15c) 1 nd often incon dis-par-i-ty \dis-

lis- + partire 10 m : COOLNESS

y strong feeling it (a ~ critic) (a ite-ly adv — dis-

OF, fr. des- + CH] vt (1517) official busine to dispo e haste : HURE

bs : DISMISSAL an item of bus

Best Available Copy (2): quick riddance d: a sending SHIPMENT 2 : a al message sent by a dipomatic, military, or naval officer (sent a ~ 10 the war department); a news item filed by a correspondent 3: promptness and effi-

diplomants intensity of invanion the latter of the ward departments b: a news item filed by a correspondent 3: promptness and efficiency in performance or transmission syn see HASTE (inpatch case n (ca. 1918): a case for carrying papers is performed by the latter of latter of the latter of lat

ispensed on distributed — dispensed or distributed — dispensed or distributed — dispensed or dispensed or dispensed or dispensed or dispensed of dispensed or dispensed with its monarchy) 2: to do without (could dispense with his assistants) dispensed with its monarchy) 2: to do without (could dispensed with dispensed or dispense

**Expenses** \-pen(t)-sar\ n (14c): one that dispenses: as a : a container that extrudes, sprays, or feeds out in convenient units b: a usu.

mechanical device for vending merchandise dispensel ('dis-'pe-pal\ w (15c): DEPOPULATE dispensel\ dis-'pa-sal\ m (1821): the act or result of dispersing; exp : the process or result of the spreading of organisms from one place to mother

mother dispersant \ dis-'par-sant\ n (1941): a dispersing agent: esp: a substance for promoting the formation and stabilization of a dispersion of one substance in another — dispersant adj disperse dis-'pars\ v b dispersed; disperseling [ME dysparsen. fr. MF disperser, fr. L dispersus, pp. of disperser to scatter. fr. dis-+ spargere to scatter — more at spark] vi (14c) 1 a: to cause to break up (the meeting was dispersed) b: to cause to become spread widely c: to cause to evaporate or vanish (sunlight dispersing the vapor) 2: to cause to distribute formation of the dispersion of th cause to evaporate or vanish (sunlight dispersing the vapor) 2: to spread or distribute from a fixed or constant source: as a archaic constant source are a archaic constant source are a constant source as a archaic constant source are to distribute (as fine particles) more or less evenly throughout a medium ~ vi : to break up in random fashion (the crowd dispersed at the police officer's request) 2 a: to become dispersed b: DISSIPATE VANISH (the fog dispersed toward morning) syst see ScATTER — dispersedly \-par-sad-l\(\text{c}\), "porst-l\(\text{c}\)\ adv — disperser n — dispers-tible \(\text{-par-sad-l\(\text{c}\)}\).

disperse system n (ca. 1915): DISPERSION 5b disperse for his particle of the state of being dispersed 3: the scattering of the values of a frequency distribution from an average 4: the separation of light into colors by refraction or diffraction with formation of a spectrum; also: the separation of nonhomogeneous statistion into components in accordance with some characteristic (as energy) 5 a: a dispersed substance b: a system consisting of a mergy) 5 a : a dispersed substance b : a system consisting of a dispersed substance and the medium in which it is dispersed : COLLOID

dispersive \-'por-siv, -ziv\ adj (1627) 1: of or relating to dispersion (a ~ medium) (the ~ power of a lens) 2: tending to disperse—dispersively adv — dispersiveness n dispersed \-'por-soid\ n (1911): finely divided particles of one substance dispersed in another dispersed (1647): to denrive of morale or dispersed to the delice of the description of the description of the delice of the delic

dispirit ('Mis-'pir-at\ vt [dis- + spirit] (1647): to deprive of morale or enthusiasm — dispir-it-ed adj — dispir-it-ed-ly adv — dispir-it-ed-ness n dispir-it-ed-sy adj [alter. of despiteous] archaic (1803):

displace ('Adis-'plas\ vt [prob. fr. MF desplacer, fr. des- dis- + place place] (1553) I a: to remove from the usual or proper place; specific expel or force to flee from home or homeland b: to remove from the usual or proper place; specific to expel or force to flee from home or homeland b: to remove from the capacity is a second or proper place; specific to remove from the capacity is a second or proper place; specific to remove from the capacity is a second or proper place; specific to remove from the usual

to expel or force to flee from home or homeland b: to remove from an office, status, or job c obs: to drive out: BANISH 2 s: to remove physically out of position (water displaced by a floating object) b: to take the place of (as in a chemical reaction): SUPPLANT 378 see REMACE—displace-able \-\pila-space\), \( n \) (1611) 1: the act or process of displacement \( \displace-\) below \( n \) (1611) 1: the act or process of displacement \( \displace-\) below \( n \) (1611) 1: the act or process of displacement \( \displace\) displaced by a floating body (as a ship) of equal weight b: the difference between the initial position of something (as a body or geometric figure) and any later position c: the volume displaced by a piston (as in a pump or an engine) in a single stroke; also: the total volume so displaced by all the pistons in an internal-combustion mpine (as in an automobile) 3 a: the redirection of an emotion or impulse from its original object (as an idea or person) to something that is more acceptable b: the substitution of another form of behavior for what is usual or expected esp. when the usual response is non-adaptive.

adaptive disciplant of expected spiritude of the plant of the plant (disciplant (disciplant) of [MF desplanter, fr. des + planter to plant, fr. L. plantare] (15c) 1: DISPLACE REMOVE 2: SUPPLANT display, disciplay, disciplay (disciplay) of [ME displayen, fr. AF despleier, fr. L displicare to exatter, fr. dis-+ plicare to fold — more at PLY] w (14c) 1 a: to put or spread before the view (~ the flag) b: to make evident (~ed great skill) e: to exhibit ostentationsly (liked to ~ his erudition) 2 obs: Descay ~ w 1 obs: SHOW OFF 2: to make a breeding display (pendid) and and copulated) sys see SHOW — display-able \-plis--bold.

Something in open view (a fireworks ~) (2): a setting or presentation of something in open view (a fireworks ~) (2): a clear sign or evidence: EDHISTRON (a ~ of courage) b: ostentatious show e: type, com-

position, or printing designed to arrangement by which something i the eye d: an eye-catching bited e: an electronic device

arrangement by which something it white a can electronic device (as a cathode-ray tube in a computer of in a radar receiver or a liquid-crystal watch) that presents information in visual form; also: the visual information 2: a pattern of behavior exhibited esp. by male birds in the breeding season displease \(\foatharpoonup \) blez\(\text{ vb}\) \[ \text{ ME displease, in MF desplaisir, in (assumed) VL displacere, in L dis- + placere to please — more at Please \(\text{ vi lac}\) if (14c) 1: to incur the disapproval or dislike of esp. by annoying (could fire any employee who had ever displeased him) 2: to be offensive to (abstract art \(-\text{vs}\) him) \(-\text{vi to give displeasure (signs of inattention calculated to \(-\text{v}\))

calculated to ~)
dis-plea-sure \( \( \) \( \) \( \) dis-plea-byr. -'plazh-\ \( n \) (15c) 1: the feeling of one that is displeased: DISFAVOR 2: DISCOMFORT. UNHAPPINESS 3 archaic OFFENSE INJURY

i Dyrense indust dis-plode vias-'plod\ vb dis-plod-ed; dis-plod-ing [L displodere, fr. dis- + plaudere to clap, applaud] archaic (1667) : EXPLODE — dis-plo-sion n /neds-clq-

| \disport \dis fpo(s)rt. \disport \dis

w: to amuse oneself in light or lively fashion: PROLIC — disport-ment /-mant/n

'dis-pos-able \dis-'pō-za-bal\ adj (1643) 1: subject to or available for disposal; specif: remaining to an individual after deduction of taxes (~ income) 2: designed to be used once and then thrown away (~ towels) — dispos-abli-lety\-pō-za-'bil-at-\(\text{\chi}\) n

'disposable n (1963): something (as a paper blanket) that is disposable disposal \dis-'pō-zal\ n (1630) 1: the power or authority to dispose of (the car was at my ~) 2: the act or process of disposing: as a corderly placement or distribution b: REGULATION. ADMINISTRATION c: the act or action of presenting or bestowing something (~ of favors) d: systematic destruction: exp: destruction or transformation d: systematic destruction: esp: destruction or transformation page 3 [garbage disposal unit]: a device used to reduce waste

of garbage 3 [garbage disposal unit]: a device used to reduce waste matter (as by grinding)

dispose \(\dis\)-pox\/ vb \(\dis\)-posed; \(\disposa\)-posening [ME \(disposa\)-fr. \(dis\)-ponere to arrange (perf. indic. \(disposa\)-fr. \(dis\)-ponere to put — more at Position|\(v\) (14c) 1: to give a tendency to: INCLINE (faulty dist \simes so ne to sickness) 2 a: to put in place: set in readiness: \(\text{ARRANGE}\) (disposing troops for withdrawal) \(\disposa\)-bos: REGULATE c: RESTOW \(\simes\) ii 1: to settle a matter finally \(2\)-obs: to come to terms \(\sigma\)-ys see INCLINE—\(\disposa\)-groper n—\(\disposa\)-dispose of 1: to place, distribute, or arrange csp. in an orderly way 2 a: to transfer to the control of another \(\disposa\)-most of personal property to a total stranger) \(\disposa\)-free (1): to get rid of (waste that is hard to \(\disposa\)-free of \(\frac{1}{2}\): to deal with conclusively \(\disposa\)-free disposal of the matter efficiently) (disposed of the matter efficiently) dispose n (1590) 1 obs : DISPOSAL 2 obs a : DISPOSITION b : DE-

MEANOR MEANOR

dis-position \dis-po-'zish-on\ n [ME. fr. MF. fr. L disposition-, dispositio, fr. dispositus. pp. of disponere] (14c) 1: the act or the power of
disposing or the state of being disposed: as a: ADMINISTRATION. CONTROL b: final arrangement: SETTLEMENT (the ~ of the case) e (1):
transfer to the care or possession of another (2): the power of such
transferal d: orderly arrangement 2 a: prevailing tendency,
mood, or inclination b: temperamental makeup e: the tendency of
something to act in a certain manner under given circumstances — dispo-si-tion-si\(\frac{1}{2}\rightarrangement\). Temperamental makeup e: the tendency of
something to act in a certain manner under given circumstances — dispo-si-tion-si\(\frac{1}{2}\rightarrangement\). Temperamental makeup e: the tendency of
something to act in a certain manner under given circumstances — dispo-si-tion-si\(\frac{1}{2}\rightarrangement\). Temperamental makeup e: Temperamental makeup e: the tendency of
something to act in a certain manner under given circumstances — dispo-si-tion-si\(\frac{1}{2}\rightarrangement\). Temperamental makeup e: the tendency of
something to act in a certain manner under given circumstances — dispo-si-tion-si\(\frac{1}{2}\rightarrangement\). Temperamental makeup e: the tendency of
something to act in a certain manner under given circumstances — dis-

po-si-tion-el \-'zish-nai. -'zish-an-'l\ adj

gyn Dispostrion. TEMPERAMENT. TEMPER. CHARACTER. PERSONALITY mean
the dominant quality or qualities distinguishing a person or group.
DISPOSITION implies customary moods and attitude toward the life
around one; TEMPERAMENT implies a pattern of innate characteristics
associated with one's specific physical and nervous organization; TEMPER implies the qualities acquired through experience that determine
how a person or group meets difficulties or handles situations; CHARACTER applies to the aggregate of moral qualities by which a person is
judged apart from his intelligence, competence, or special talents;
PERSONALITY applies to an aggregate of qualities that distinguish one
as a person.

as a person.

as a person.

dis-posi-tive \( \) dis-'p\( z\)-tiv\\ adj\\ (1613): directed toward or effecting disposition \( (as of a case \) \( \) \( \) evidence \) dis-posi-ess \( \) \( (ais-po-'zes also '\)-ses\\ vi\ \ [MF\\ despossesser.\] fr. \( des-dis-possesser \) to possession or occupancy \( \) \( (ais-po-'zes also '\)-ses\\ vi\ \ [MF\\ despossession \] or occupancy \( \) \( (ais-po-'zes-sion'\) then wealth\) \( -\) \( dis-possession \] \( (ais-po-'zes-n-also '\)-'ses\\ n \( (ais-possessed adj\) \( (15c) : deprived of homes, possessions, and security \( dis-possessed adj\) \( (15c) : deprived of homes, possessions, and security \( dis-possessed adj\) \( (15c) : deprived of homes, possessions, and security \( dis-possessed adj\) \( (15c) : deprived of homes, possessions, and security \( dis-possessed adj\) \( (15c) : deprived of homes, possessions, and security \( dis-possessed adj\) \( (15c) : deprived of homes, possessions, and security \( dis-possessed adj\) \( (15c) : deprived of homes, possessions, and security \( dis-possessed adj\) \( (15c) : priz\) \( vi\) \( (ME\)\) \( dis-possessions, fr. \) \( MF\)\( despression \) \( dis-possessions, and security \( dis-prisis = r\) \( (15c) : an expression \( of \)\( dis-possessions, fr. \) \( MF\)\( despression = r\) \( (15c) : an expression \( of \)\( dis-possessions, fr. \) \( (15c) : an expression \( of \)\( dis-possessions, fr. \) \( (15c) : an expression \( of \)\( dis-possessions, fr. \) \( (15c) : an expression \( of \)\( dis-possessions, fr. \) \( (15c) : an expression \( of \)\( dis-possessions, fr. \) \( (15c) : an expression \( of \)\( dis-possessions, fr. \( (15c) : an expression \( of \)\( dis-possessions, fr. \( (15c) : an expression \( of \)\( dis-possessions, fr. \( (15c) : an expression \( of \)\( dis-possessions, fr. \( (15c) : an expression \( of \)\( dis-possessions, fr. \( (15c) : an expression \) \( (15c) : an expression \( of \)\( dis-possessions, fr. \( (15c) : an expression \) \( (15c) : an expression \( (15c) : an expression \( (15c) : an expre

dence that disproves

dence that disproves idis-pro-'pôr-ahan, -'pôr-\ n (1555): lack of proportion \,dis-pro-'pôr-ahan, -'pôr-\ n (1555): lack of proportion, symmetry, or proper relation: DISPARITY: also: an instance of such disparity — dis-pro-portion-al \-shnol. -shan-l\ adj \dispro-portion v (1593): to make out of proportion: MISMATCH dis-pro-portion-att-\ shlo-\ nat \ adj \ being out of proportion \ - \ share\ — dis-pro-portion-ate-ly adv \ dis-pro-portion-ation \ -\ pôr-sha-'na-shan, -\ pôr-\ n \ (ca. 1929): the transformation of a substance into two or more dissimilar substances usu. by simultaneous oxidation and reduction — dis-pro-portion-ate \-'pôr-sha-\nat. -'pôr-\ vi

\a\ abut \a\ kitten. F table \ar\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ cot. cart \au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\ essy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \i\ job \n\sing \o\ go \o\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ii\ loot \u\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \i. k. ". ce. ce. ue. Ue. "\ see Guide to Pronunciation



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#### APPENDIX II

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